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New Lodge, Athersley, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Archaeological Evaluation

ARCUS report 1267b.2(2)
June 2009
Client: Morgan Ashurst Plc

ARCUS

New Lodge, Athersley, Barnsley

Grid Reference: SE 3445 0927

Archaeological Evaluation

Assessment Report No. 1267b.2(2)

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Planning reference: Pre-determination of planning application

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Checked by:	Passed for submission to client:
Date:	Date:
Richard Jackson *Project Supervisor*	Richard O'Neill MIFA *Project Manager*

OASIS SUMMARY FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
OASIS identifier	Arcus2-58721	
Project title	New Lodge, Barnsley	
Short description of the project	In March 2009, ARCUS were commissioned by Morgan Ashurst Plc to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a site at SE 3445 0927 (NGR). The evaluation was required for pre-determination of a planning application for redevelopment at the site. The scope of works consisted of a total of five evaluation trenches distributed around the proposal area to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The specific aims were to assess the truncation of the archaeological record caused by development in the 1960s, and to locate and assess the date of the moated feature within the proposal area. The evaluation established that the damage caused by development in the 1960s was considerable along the northeast edge of the proposal area. The excavations targeted on the moated feature provided ceramic artefacts dating to the 18th-19th centuries.	
Project dates	16-03-09 to 31-03-09	
Previous/future work	Desk-based assessment/undetermined	
Monument type and period	Former Manor House- Post medieval	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Post medieval ceramic	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County/Parish	South Yorkshire/Athersley	
Site address	New Lodge, 27 Wensley Road Athersley, Barnsley, S71 3	
Site co-ordinates	SE 3445 0927	
Site area	5152m^2	
Height OD	93.91-91.34m AOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	ARCUS	
Project brief originator	SYAS	
Project design originator	ARCUS	
Project supervisor	R. Jackson	
Project manager	R. O'Neill	
Sponsor or funding body	Morgan Ashurst Plc	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
Archive Type	**Location/Accession no.**	**Content (e.g. pottery, metalwork, etc)**
Physical	Weston Park/pending	Ceramic
Paper	Weston Park	Report, context sheets, plans, sections,
Digital	SMR	Pdf copy of report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	Archaeological Evaluation, New Lodge, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.	
Report no	1267b.2(2)	
Author	R. Jackson	
Date	June 2009	

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In March 2009, ARCUS were commissioned by Morgan Ashurst Plc to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a site at SE 3445 0927 (NGR). The evaluation was required for pre-determination of a planning application for redevelopment at the site. The scope of works consisted of a total of five evaluation trenches distributed around the proposal area to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The specific aims were to assess the truncation of the archaeological record caused by development in the 1960s, and to locate and assess the date of the moated feature within the proposal area.

The evaluation established that the damage caused by development in the 1960s was considerable along the northeast edge of the proposal area. The excavations targeted on the moated feature provided ceramic artefacts dating to the 18th-19th centuries.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of Report

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation on a site at New Lodge, Barnsley, South Yorkshire. This was required by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) as a pre-determination condition of planning consent on an application for redevelopment at the site. The evaluation was undertaken in line with Barnsley County Council UDP policy BE3, and with the government's planning guidelines set down in PPG16 (1990). A project design was prepared for the work (ARCUS 2009), based on a brief provided by SYAS. ARCUS were commissioned by Morgan Ashurst Plc to undertake the assessment. The site was partially obscured by builder's compounds situated at the west and southeast edges of the proposal area.

1.2 Site Location

The site (centred on NGR SE 3445 0927), is located within the small settlement of New Lodge, Athersley (**Illustration 1**). The site comprised a landscaped playing field surrounded by housing. The original stone-built Lodge from which the current place-name derives is located to the south of the proposal area.

The underlying geology consists of Westphalian 'A' coal measures.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The land under investigation was originally part of the estates belonging to Monk Bretton Priory in the Medieval period, and may have been the location of a monastic grange or farm. Details pertaining to this phase of occupation are naturally sparse. In 1540 William Blythman purchased a large amount of land from the priory's estates, including 'the grange of New Laithes, with chapel, sheepcote, laithe and divers closes, pastures, meadows and appurtenances, worth £ 13s 4d per year' (Wilkinson 1883). Blythman was one of the commissioners appointed to dissolve the priory's lands following the Act of Dissolution in 1536, and chose New Laithes as the location of his family seat. Blythman died in 1544, but the New Laithes house stayed in the family until the late 17th/early 18th century, when it was ceded by marriage to Charles King esquire. King's granddaughters sold the house and lands to John Carr *circa* 1769. This change in ownership instigated a phase of demolition and redevelopment, signified by the re-naming of the site as New Lodge. This phase of construction resulted in the current standing building (grade II listed). John Carr was an architect of some standing, having been responsible for Leeds General Infirmary (1768-71) and Harewood House (1759-71).

The "moated feature", first depicted on the 1854 Ordnance Survey, is not mentioned in previous documentary sources pertaining to the site.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and Objectives

The general aim of the evaluation was to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, nature and significance of surviving archaeological remains within the area affected by the development.

The specific aims were:

- to assess the survival of a moat or pond feature and damage caused by 20th century development;
- to assess the survival of outbuildings associated with the New Lodge complex shown on 1854, 1891 and 1931 OS maps;
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context and an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made;
- to provide data to inform SYAS as to the requirement for further archaeological mitigation for the site;
- to determine if earlier archaeological features survive under the former buildings.

2.2 Evaluation Methodology

All site work was carried out in accordance with the methodology outlined in the project design (ARCUS 2009). This was based on a brief issued by SYAS, IfA guidelines (2008a), health and safety regulations (SCAUM 2007) and current industry best practice.

The proposed scope of the initial evaluation consisted of four trenches, measuring between 10 and 15m in length (see table 1). It was necessary to adjust the location of Trench 1 by a few metres to the northeast to make accommodations for the storage compound located at the west edge of the proposal area (**Illustration 2**). The intended location of Trench 4 was obscured by the builder's compound on the southeast edge of the proposal area. Trenches were located to examine the following:

Trench 1	A 10m x 2m trench located to investigate an area known to be occupied by outbuildings associated with the New Lodge estate.
Trench 2	A 15m x 2m trench parallel to Trench 1 located to investigate an area occupied by the 20th-century residential buildings of Langsett Court and access road for the community centre.
Trench 3	A 15m x 3m trench located to investigate the north-eastern part of the moated feature.
Trench 4	A 15m x 3m trench located to investigate the south-eastern limit of the moated feature, including an area enclosed by the feature.
Trench 5	A 6m x 3m trench located to investigate the area enclosed by the moated feature.

Table 1: Trench rationale

The evaluation was undertaken to characterise the existing resource. All features exposed were investigated and sample excavated, to establish their date, nature and extent, and recorded. All excavation, by machine and hand, was undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to archaeological deposits or features which appeared worthy of preservation *in situ* or more detailed investigation. Trenches were opened using a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, monitored at all times by an experienced archaeologist. Topsoil was stockpiled separately to the subsoil. Machining ceased at the top of the first archaeological horizon, or at undisturbed natural where no archaeology was present. Where archaeology was present, the trenches were then cleaned by hand and recorded, with all features identified sample

excavated by hand, as outlined in the project design.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all features and deposits within the excavated areas. The trenches and all features were planned by hand and geo-referenced using GPS and Total Station instruments as appropriate. Artefactual material and soil samples were collected following an explicit strategy, and all retained finds and samples have been assessed, catalogued and prepared for long-term storage, following IfA (2008b) and UKIC (1990) guidelines. The recording and finds collection was undertaken following the strategy agreed in the project design.

Following excavation and recording, the trenches were backfilled with separate subsoil and topsoil. The backfill was levelled but not consolidated.

2.3 Fieldwork Programme

The project was managed by Richard O'Neill. Fieldwork was undertaken between 16-03-09 and 31-03-09, by Richard Jackson, Tim Cobbold and Phil Roberts.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Evaluation Results

The initial excavated area totalled 140m^2. Following a monitoring visit from SYAS, an additional trench was requested to assess the island in the centre of the "moated feature". This trench was designated Trench 5, and measured approximately 6m x 3m.

3.1.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located near the west corner of the proposal area, and orientated northeast-southwest (**Illustration 3**). Preliminary mechanical excavation removed the topsoil [1001] to a depth of 0.2m. The underlying context [1002] comprised a mottled orange-brown clay deposit, which contained frequent inclusions of red brick fragments, concrete and unmodified shattered sandstone. Context [1002] measured 0.55m in thickness. This context was interpreted as demolition rubble, which was backfilled and consolidated following the demolition of the properties in the 1960s. The underlying deposit of clean orange sand [1003] was interpreted as a bedding layer for the rubble [1002], to facilitate a close interface between the two contexts, and to reduce the chance of sub-surface erosion following backfilling. Excavation through [1003] established that the context sealed the underlying clay natural [1004]. There was no evidence of archaeological structures or features cut into the underlying natural [1004]. The damage to the stratigraphical sequence by the development and demolition in the 1960s was judged to be extensive, if not total (**Plate 1**). No ceramic artefacts were present in the excavated deposits.

3.1.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located parallel to the northwest edge of the proposal area, and was orientated northeast-southwest. Preliminary mechanical excavation removed the deposit of topsoil [2001] to a depth of 0.3m. At this point, a live electrical cable [2011] was exposed towards the northeast end of the trench (**Plate 2**). Mechanical excavation was therefore curtailed at this end of the trench. The underlying deposit [2002] comprised a thin band of black silt which measured 0.1m in thickness and was extensive across the trench at this depth. The remaining stratigraphy of the trench was characterised by thicker deposits of rubble made ground interposed with thin

laminations of silt (**Illustration 4**). This sequence continued down to the interface with natural [2013]. The overlying made-ground deposits were removed with a mechanical excavator, exposing an irregular linear cut [2012] into the natural. The cut continued along the base of the trench for approximately 8m, before angling northwards for a further 2m before progressing beyond the limit of excavation. Hand excavation established that the cut [2012] was backfilled with [2005], the lowest deposit of the made ground sequence observed and recorded in section. No ceramic artefacts were recovered from the excavated deposits.

3.1.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located near the north corner of the proposal area, and orientated northwest-southeast (**Plate 3**). Preliminary mechanical excavation removed the overlying topsoil [300] to a depth of 0.2-0.36m. A fragment of animal bone was recovered from the topsoil [300] for subsequent analysis (**Appendix 2**). Two sherds of pottery were also recovered from the topsoil, both dating from the 19th to 20th century (**Appendix 3**). Continued excavation exposed a set of stone structures at the extreme northwest end of the trench (**Illustration 5**). The structures were all constructed from sandstone, and linear in plan. The structures were arranged in a parallel manner, all orientated east-west. Structure [313] was situated at the northeast corner of the trench. Despite the limited physical extent visible within the trench, the structure was interpreted as the preserved remains of the access road for New Lodge. The adjacent structures [314] and [315] comprised similar linear sandstone structures, measuring 0.25m and 0.4 in width respectively. The distance between the two linear structures measured 0.7m (**Plate 4**). The structures only survived *in situ* for one course of roughly shaped sandstone constituents, and there was no evidence of any bonding material in the excavated section. The structures were subsequently interpreted as the surviving remains of the foundation course for a side passage for pedestrian access accompanying the main access route for wheeled vehicles. These structures were bedded into a mixed deposit of natural sandstone and clay [319]. The deposit between [314] and [315] comprised a mid-brown soft silt sand. As this deposit was discrete and could be clearly differentiated from the underlying natural and the overlying made ground [301], a separate context number [316] was ascribed. Unfortunately no dateable artefacts were forthcoming from [316]. Although no discernable demolition cut was evident for [314]-[316], the interruption in the even distribution of clay inclusions within the overlying context [310], coupled with the introduction of a crude metalled surface [326] over the demolished remains of [314]-[315], suggests that a late demolition of the linear structures occurred after the construction of the "moated feature".

The stratigraphical sequence of the trench can therefore be summarized as a series of landscaping events originating from the construction of the cart track and associated passageway. Once the access to the site was fixed, an intensive landscaping exercise was undertaken, presumably to gentrify the site in advance of the instatement of a more formalised garden environment. This process is represented by context [325], a mixed context of grey-brown clay silt with occasional mottles of yellow clay. This context was sharply differentiated from the underlying clay natural [319], but did not continue to the northwest beneath the built structures [314] and [315].

The landscaping event was preceded by clearance of existing trees and foliage, as shown by the preservation of two distinct patches of *in situ* burning which were sealed by the overlying landscaping deposit [325]. The burnt patches were ascribed context numbers [312] (**Plate 5**) and [322]. Subsequent hand-excavation of these

features established that [312] and [322] measured no more than 0.05m in thickness. Due to the shapes of these features and the characteristic burning pattern, both [312] and [322] were interpreted as the *in situ* remains of burnt trees. Both of these features were encountered at a similar height OD, and both were subsequently sealed *in situ*. This is where the main difference between [312] and [322] became apparent; although [312] was simply covered over by the general landscaping deposit [325], the same result was achieved in a slightly different manner with feature [322]. In this instance, two distinct deposits of red shale [317] and grey silt mixed with sandstone rubble [318] were deliberately deposited over the remains of [322]. These deposits were interpreted as a means to eradicate the irregularities in the ground that would have been created as a consequence of tree removal. This suggests consideration was given to the methodology of landscaping, as these deposits were less compressive and therefore likely to decrease the risk of post-depositional settling. The only stratified glass artefact recovered from Trench 3 originated from context [318], and was removed from site for subsequent analysis (**Appendix 6**). Once in place, these deposits were then landscaped over with [325].

This combination of features represents the first phase of landscaping following the construction of the access route to the New Lodge building at the rear of the site. Aside from the artefacts recovered from the topsoil, context [318] was the only other deposit in Trench 3 from which ceramic was recovered. The ceramic evidence from this context comprised 5 sherds of Whiteware of similar date to the ceramic recovered from the topsoil.

The initial landscaping deposit was subsequently sealed in place by a substantial deposit [310]. This context comprised a heavy mixture of clay and sandstone rubble, and was differentiated from the underlying deposit on the basis of the concentration of clay clasts as observed in section. The interface between [325] and [310] was indistinct and irregular. This context was interpreted as evidence of a final landscaping and levelling event, which would have been undertaken immediately before the excavation of the moated feature.

Context [310] was subsequently truncated by cut [309] of the moated feature. The cut as observed in section was shallow and gently sloping in profile. The length in section of [309] measured 8.45m, and the depth at the centre of the profile measured approximately 0.6m. The northwest end of the feature in section was considerably damaged by the later insertion of a metal pipe, and the majority of the primary fill [308] had been truncated and replaced with subsequent and more recent backfill. Deposit [308] is characterised as the primary fill due to its location at the base of the sequence following the creation of cut [309]. This is the only fill present in the section which could be characterised as an *in situ* fill generated in a low-energy depositional environment, i.e. standing or slow-moving water.

The remainder of the upper fills in the section were the product of deliberate truncation of the existing primary fill [308] and structured backfilling in order to prepare the ground for another phase of development. This phase was characterised by the truncation of the primary fill [308] by cut [307]. Despite the broad and comparatively shallow profile of [307], the boundary created between underlying fill [308] and overlying backfill [304]/[305] was highly irregular. This was interpreted as the result of a rapid episode of dredging immediately followed by the introduction of comparatively firm and dry clay backfill into the relatively plastic and moist environment of a dredged negative feature. The precise chronological sequencing of these later phase deposits is problematic due to the similar nature of backfills [304]/[306] and the irregularity of associated cut [307]. However, given the fact that [304]

and [306] serve the same purpose, i.e. the stabilisation of soft ground for subsequent development, both of these deposits can be interpreted as contemporary. Deposit [306] was the most substantial of all, measuring 0.6m in thickness. The deposit appeared to be comparatively level in the southwest-facing section, but tapered away to virtually nothing in the corresponding northwest-facing section. This deposit contained fragments of 20th-century roofing tile. These later backfill deposits were interpreted as the preparation for, and possibly also the demolition of, the community centre constructed on the northeast area of the site between 1962 and 1973 (Holderness and May 2009).

3.1.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was originally located at the south end of the proposal area, but had to be re-located due to the presence of a temporary storage compound over the majority of the moated area. The revised trench location was at the southwest of the proposal area, and the trench was orientated northeast-southwest (**Illustrations 6-7**).

Preliminary mechanical excavation proceeded to a depth of 0.7m (**Plate 6**). This entailed the removal of the uppermost recent disturbed fills of the "moated feature", which had clearly undergone sporadic truncation in the 20th century. Mechanical excavation ceased at the point where modern truncation ceased to have an impact upon the underlying deposits. A sample slot was excavated by hand through the lower sealed organic deposits (**Plate 7**).

Excavation through the lower deposits of the ditch fill exposed an alternating series of light grey clay lenses and black organic peat-like deposits containing quantities of wood of various sizes. Any substantial pieces or fragments were allocated small find numbers and removed accordingly for further assessment. The majority of these samples have been deemed unsuitable for further work and a dendrochronological assessment of the largest wood sample found the wood to be unsuitable for further work (**Appendix 4**).

The excavated ditch section was substantial; the primary cut [401] measured approximately 10m in width, although a precise measurement was not possible due to the truncation of the southwest profile by dumping during the 20th century. Although the ditch was clearly visible from a depth of 0.3m below ground surface, all of the upper fills [417, 413, 414 and 416] were interpreted as recent, if not modern, attempts at landscaping over the moated feature. The lack of deliberate truncation and backfilling with heavy clay in this area of the moated feature is accounted for by the fact that this segment of the feature has remained undeveloped up until this juncture.

The lower fills of the ditch cut were increasingly lamellar, i.e. thin and level, in nature, and were sampled for subsequent environmental assessment. The substantial quantity of preserved wooden remains further supported the argument that the lower portion of the ditch was significantly better preserved than the upper portion. Although much of the wood appeared to be laid in a similar direction, absolutely no evidence of worked wood intended for deliberate deposition within the feature could be found. The wood is likely to have fallen into the feature over a period of many years as natural wastage and possible coppicing occurred from the surrounding trees. Preserved fragments of leather were also recovered from ditch fill contexts [404], [405] and [407]. These leather fragments were recovered for subsequent specialist analysis (**Appendix 7**), although the spot dates for the leather did not conflict with the ceramic evidence.

The first phase of silting preserved within the ditch cut was represented in the excavated section by contexts [425-427], [420-421] and [423]. As these contexts were

truncated by re-cut [410], they only remained *in situ* at the edge of the original northeast bank, or inside edge, of the moated feature. Re-cut [410] was nearly vertical, and continued to a depth of 2.2m below current ground level. As this re-cut eradicated any previous evidence of the fills in the centre of the ditch and their relationship with the original cut profile, it must be assumed that the profile of the re-cut [410] in the central section of the ditch was similar to the profile of the original cut [402]. The ditch then began silting again, as shown by deposits [407-409] and [403-404]. Small amounts of residual slag were recovered from contexts [403] and [407] for subsequent analysis (**Appendix 8**). These deposits alternated in colour and texture between black peaty contexts rich in humus and wood, and fine grey clay deposits. As these deposits were considerably more extensive than the remaining primary fills a range of samples were taken for environmental assessment (**Appendix 5**). A column sample was also taken from the centre of the ditch.

Despite the high quality of preservation in the bottom metre of the ditch fills, very little ceramic evidence was recovered from the excavated contexts. The few recovered shreds comprised unremarkable white wares and coarser utilitarian wares such as Brown Glazed Coarseware and Yellow Glazed Courseware. The majority of the ceramic recovered from Trench 4 was ascribed date ranges from the late 19th century to the early 20th century (**Appendix 2**), although some of the ceramic recovered from context [407] was dated to the late 18th- early 19th century. These dates are consistent with the assumption that the moated feature was constructed in the late 18th century and used into the 19th century.

3.1.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 (**Plate 8**) was located between Trenches 3 and 4, and orientated approximately southwest-northeast (**Illustration 8**). Preliminary mechanical excavation removed topsoil [500] to a depth of 0.06m, and continued down through underlying context [501], which comprised an extensive deposit of made ground measuring 0.7m in thickness. The deposit was grey-brown with a sandy-silt texture. The deposit contained occasional inclusions of brick fragments, modern glass, plastic and tarmac. This deposit was interpreted as the backfill of cut [503], which had been lined with red sand [502] before final backfilling with [501]. The made ground sequence in Trench 5 was markedly different to the sequence of made ground deposits excavated in Trench 3, but bore strong similarities to those which were encountered in Trenches 1 and 2. This episode of truncation and backfilling is probably related to the insertion of concrete foundation [502], located in the west corner of Trench 5 at a depth of 0.1m below current ground surface. This phase of activity was most likely contemporary with the construction of the Langsett Court dwellings in the 1960s.

Structure [507] comprised a neatly laid arrangement of irregular sandstone slabs at a depth of 0.7-0.85m below current ground level (**Plate 9**). The sandstone pavement appeared to be on the same alignment as the surrounding moated feature, and continued into the southeast-facing section beyond the limit of excavation.

No artefacts were recovered from the excavation of structure [507]. Unusually for such a structure, the slabs had been laid directly into the underlying natural clay deposit [506] without any attempt to prepare the underlying surface with the instatement of a bedding layer. The only artefacts recovered from Trench 5 comprised various types of Whiteware which were dated to the late 19th-early 20th century.

3.2 Summary of Artefactual and Environmental Data

The specialist reports are to be found in the appendix.

3.3 Reliability of Results

The excavation was undertaken in the last two weeks of March 2009, during a week of unseasonably warm weather followed by a week of intermittent rain. Although these conditions affected the contrast between made ground deposits in Trench 3, the net effect over the rest of the site during the period of excavation was negligible. The excavated section of the moated feature in Trench 3 was a very close match for the location as depicted on contemporary OS maps. This close fit leads to a high degree of confidence in the reliability of the results for this evaluation.

4 CONCLUSION

4.1 Summary and Discussion

The results from Trench 1 and Trench 2 established the high degree of damage to the stratigraphical sequence entailed in the construction of the community centre in the 1960s undertaken along the northwest edge of the proposal area.

The results from Trench 3 showed that the same type of damage occurred to the northeast edge of the moated feature, also during the construction of the Wakefield Road community centre during the 1960s, but to a slightly lesser degree; even though truncation of the moated feature had occurred there was still sufficient evidence remaining to establish the original profile of the moated feature in this area and the methodology employed in the construction of the feature.

The excavations undertaken in Trench 4 provided valuable information on the depositional sequence and baseline preservation of the moated feature in a previously undeveloped area. This trench also yielded the only dateable evidence from a secure context within the fill of the moated feature itself. The ceramic has been assessed by a specialist, and has been dated to the late 18th to 19th centuries.

This information supports the interpretation that the moated feature was constructed in the late 18th century, and therefore was most likely to be the result of landscaping instigated by the reconstruction of New Lodge as the Carr family home. As Mr Carr was an architect of considerable experience and reputation, it seems entirely appropriate that the incoming occupier decided to remove established trees in favour of a gentrified folly to add to the aesthetic quality of his property. The sandstone structure exposed in Trench 5 supports this interpretation; pavement structure [507] was too uneven and insufficiently bedded to function as a load-bearing surface or construction platform. Instead, it is perhaps best viewed as an additional embellishment of the picturesque landscape created at the request of John Carr in the 18th century. There is currently no evidence to suggest that the 18th century landscaping centred on a pre-existing feature which was re-cut and renovated for incorporation into a landscaping scheme.

An illustration has been produced to demonstrate the sectors of the proposal area in which archaeology may be impacted upon (**Illustration 9**). Approximate heights OD are included with the caveat that the height data relating to the moated feature is derived from the results of Trench 3 and Trench 4. The top height describes the uppermost level of the moat fill which may be encountered, while the base height refers to the lowest point in the moat profile as established during the evaluation. The

locations of the relevant trenches are also shown. The height of archaeology expected in the central island is base on the height of the sandstone floor excavated in Trench 5. In addition to the moated feature, the expected location of the vehicular and pedestrian access route past the moat to the house at the rear of site is also depicted. This data was extrapolated from the location of structures [313], [314] and [315] in Trench 3, in conjunction with historic map data.

4.2 Recommendations for Further Work

Based on the results of the evaluation, the following further work is recommended:

- A design solution avoiding impact to archaeological features and deposits, and archaeological mitigation of any features to be affected by the development.

5 ARCHIVE

The project archive will be deposited with Weston Park Museum under an accession number (pending). The archive will be prepared by ARCUS staff in accordance with the requirements specified in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2006) and with UKIC guidelines (1990). In addition, copies of this report will be deposited with the South Yorkshire SMR, circulated to the client, and retained in the offices of ARCUS.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to acknowledge the invaluable input of Colin Merrony during the preliminary stages of this project, and of Kate Faulkes from the Stronger Neighbourhoods Initiative for New Lodge and Athersley.

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8 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES

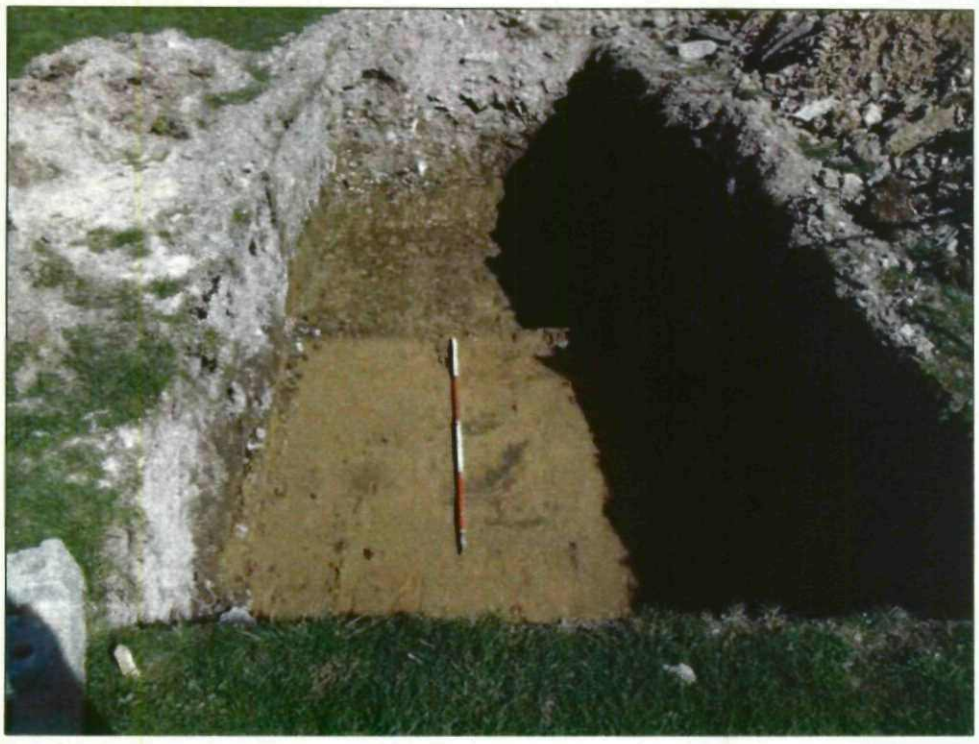


Plate 1 – General shot of Trench 1, viewed facing northeast.



Plate 2 – General shot of Trench 2, viewed facing southwest.



Plate 3 – General shot of Trench 3, viewed facing northwest.



Plate 4 –Structures [313]-[315], viewed facing east.



Plate 5 – Burnt patch [312], viewed facing southwest/vertical.



Plate 6 – General shot of Trench 4, viewed facing southwest.



Plate 7 – Slot into lower ditch deposits, viewed facing northeast.

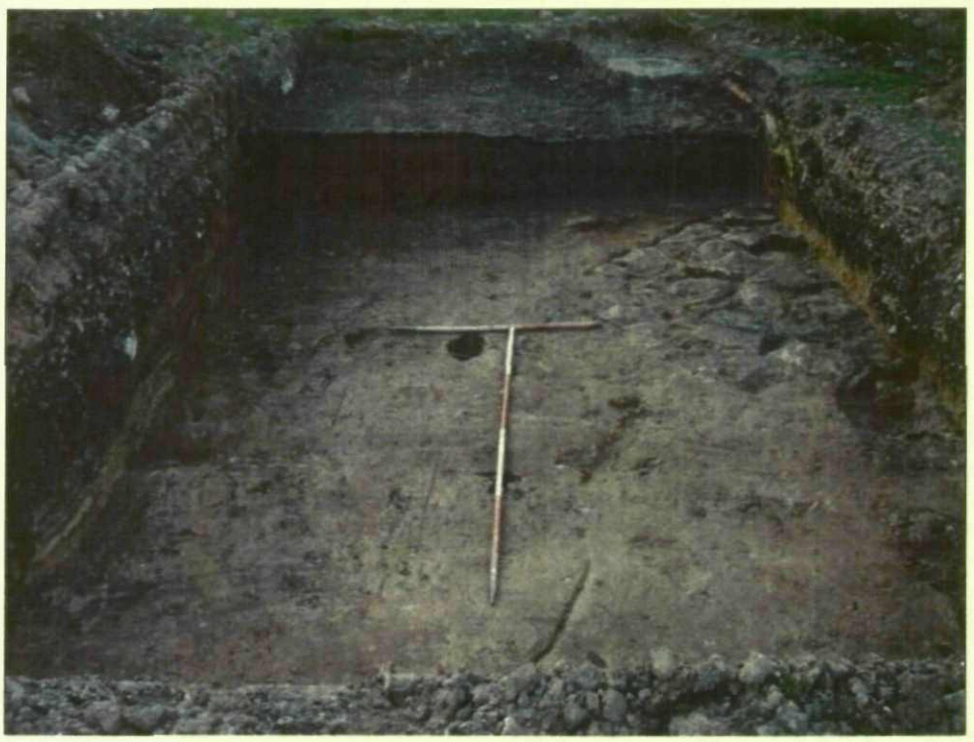


Plate 8 – General shot of trench 5, viewed facing southwest.



Plate 9 – Sandstone floor [507], viewed facing northwest.



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0 1000m

N

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Tel: 0114 2225100
Fax: 0114 2224346

Project: **New Lodge, Barnsley**	Scale 1:20000
	Date April 2009
	NGR SE 3445 0927
	Drawn CS
Title **Site location**	Project No. **1267b**
	Illustration No. **1**



Limit of Proposed Area

Site of "Moated Feature"

Evaluation Trench

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0 20m

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www.arcus.gla.ac.uk
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Fax: 0114 2223434

N

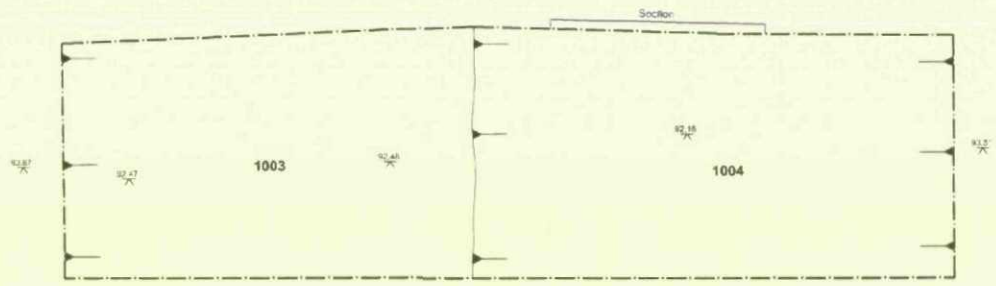
Project:

New Lodge, Barnsley

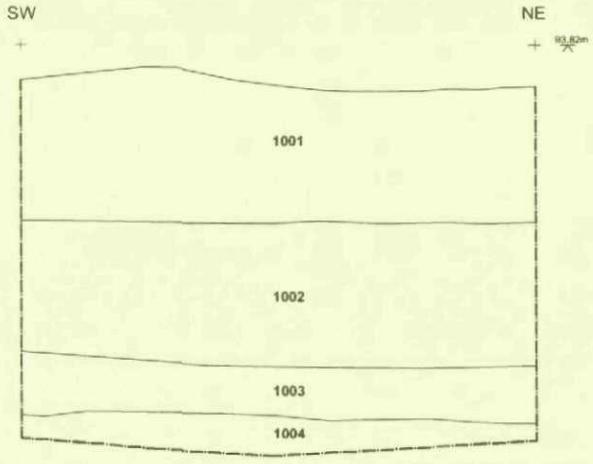
Title

Plan showing location of evaulation trenches and site of "moated feature" within the proposed development area

Scale	Date
1:400	April 2009
NGR	Drawn
SE 3445 0927	CS / KS
Project No.	Ill. No.
1267b	**2**



Plan of Trench 1



Section within Trench 1

N

0 Plan Scalebar 2.5m

0 Section Scalebar 1m

Key: Building Materials

- Stone wall
- Stone other
- Concrete
- Small find
- Environmental sample

ARCUS

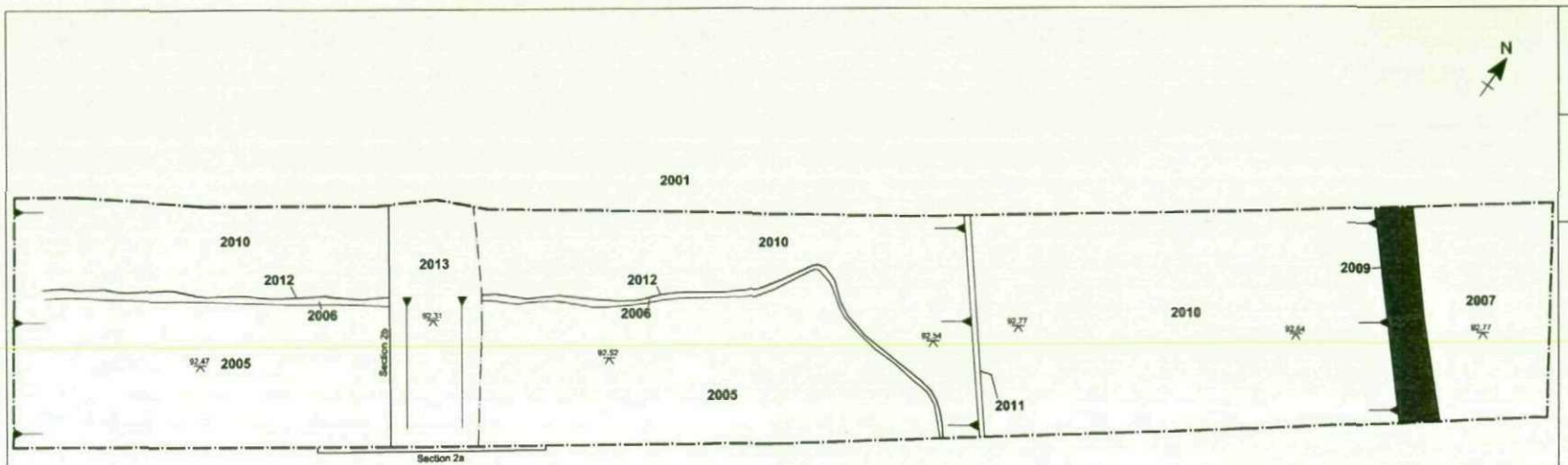
Project:

New Lodge, Barnsley

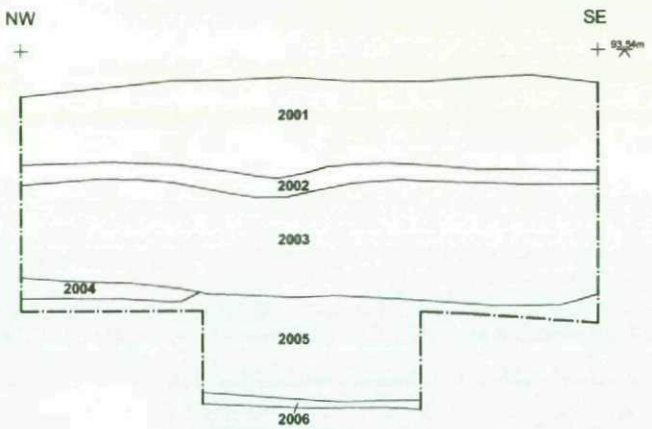
Title

Trench 1 plan and section

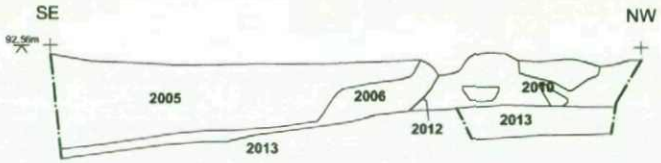
Scale	Date
Plan @ 1:50 Section @ 1:20	April 2009
NGR	Drawn
SE 3445 0927	CS
Project No.	Ill. No.
1267b	**3**



Plan of Trench 2



Section a within Trench 2



Section b within Trench 2

0 Plan Scalebar 2.5m

0 Section Scalebar 1m

Key: Building Materials

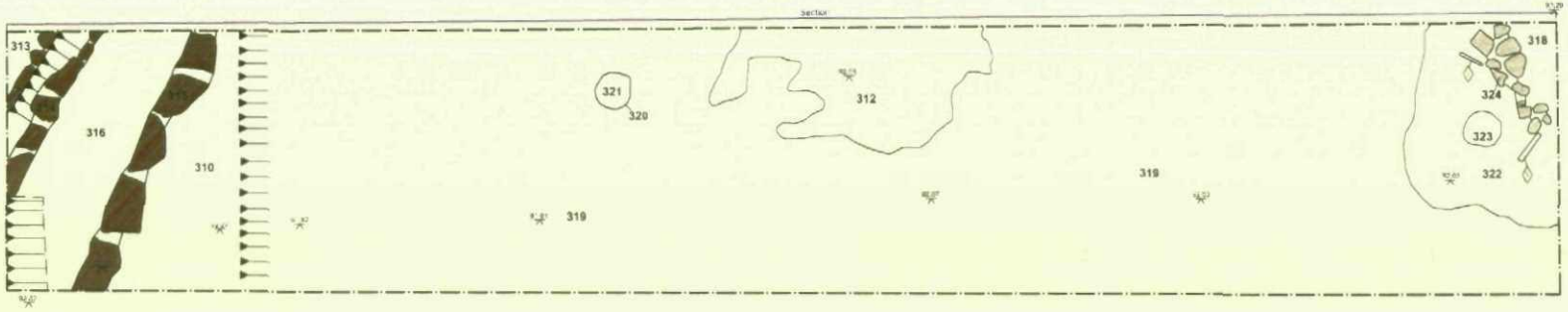
- Stone wall
- Stone other
- Concrete
- Small find
- Environmental sample

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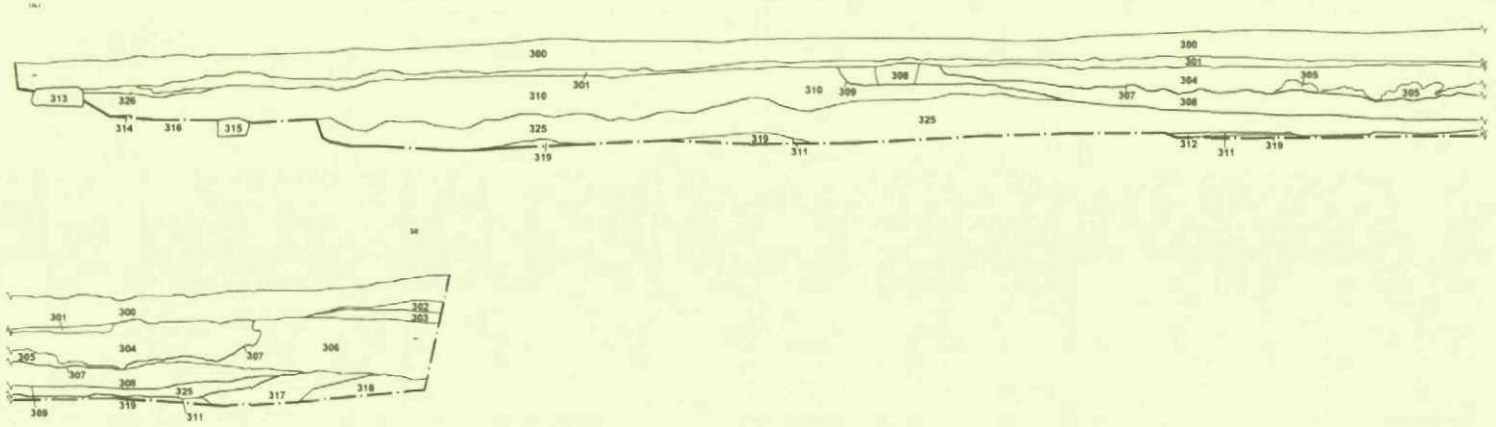
Project:
New Lodge, Barnsley

Title
Trench 2 plan and sections

Scale	Date
Plan @ 1:50 Section @ 1:20	April 2009
NGR	Drawn
SE 3445 0927	CS
Project No.	Ill. No.
1267b	4



Plan of Trench 3



Section within Trench 3

0 Plan scalebar 2.5m

0 Section Scalebar 2.5m

Key: Building Materials

- Stone wall
- Stone other
- Concrete
- Small find
- Environmental sample

ARCUS

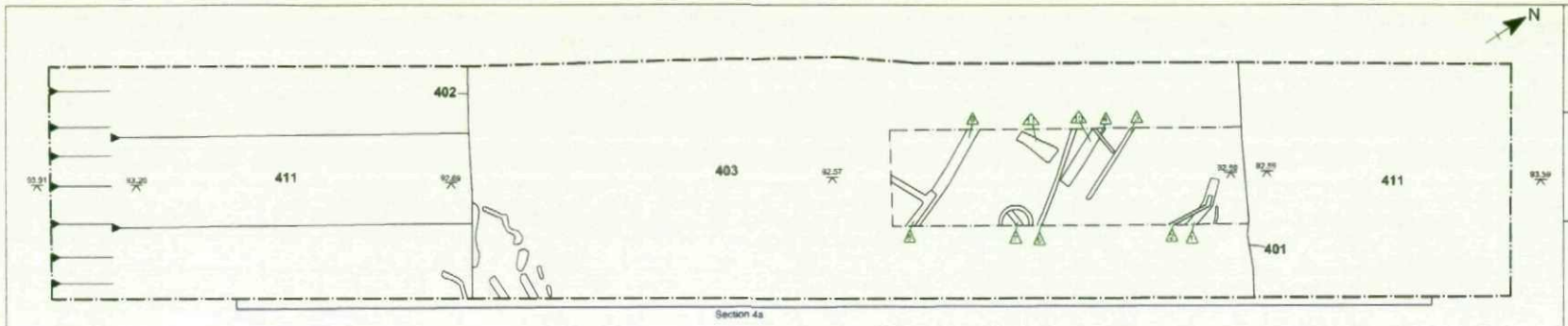
Project:

New Lodge, Barnsley

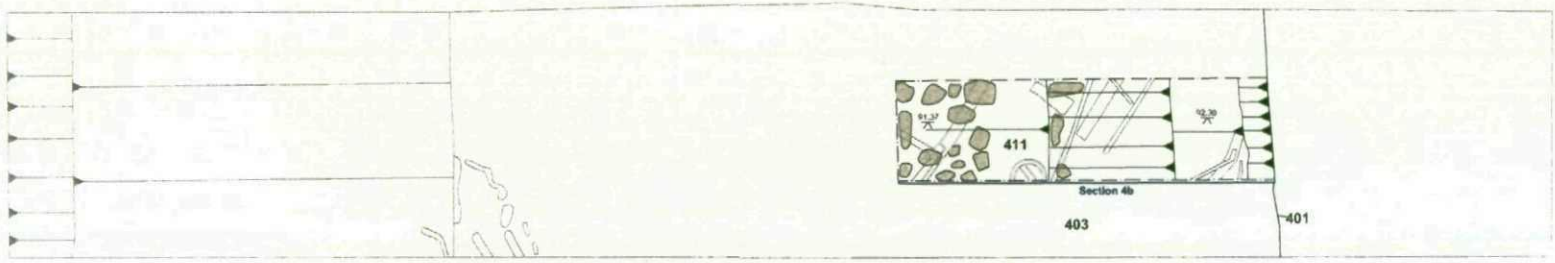
Title

Trench 3 plan and sections

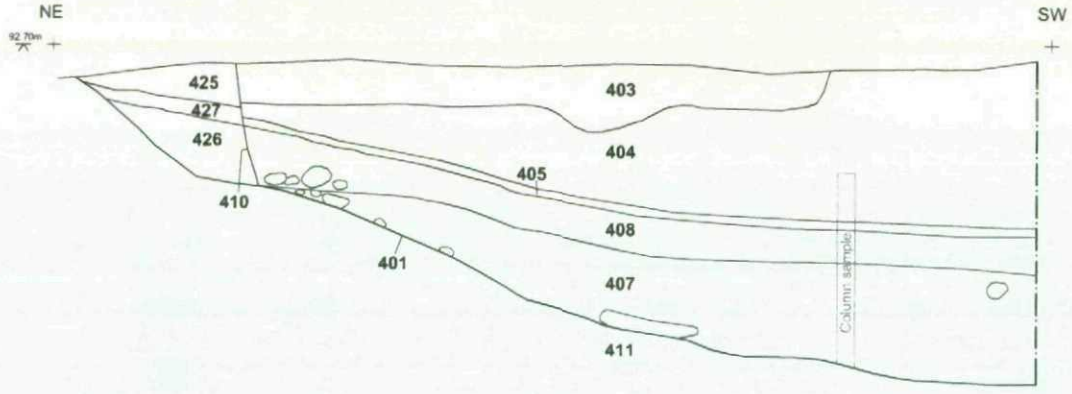
Scale	Date
Plan @ 1:50 Section @ 1:50	April 2009
NGR	Drawn
SE 3445 0927	CS
Project No.	*Ill. No*
1267b	**5**



Plan of Trench 4



Overlay Plan of Trench 4



Section b within Trench 4

0 Plan Scalebar 2.5m

0 Section Scalebar 1m

Key: Building Materials

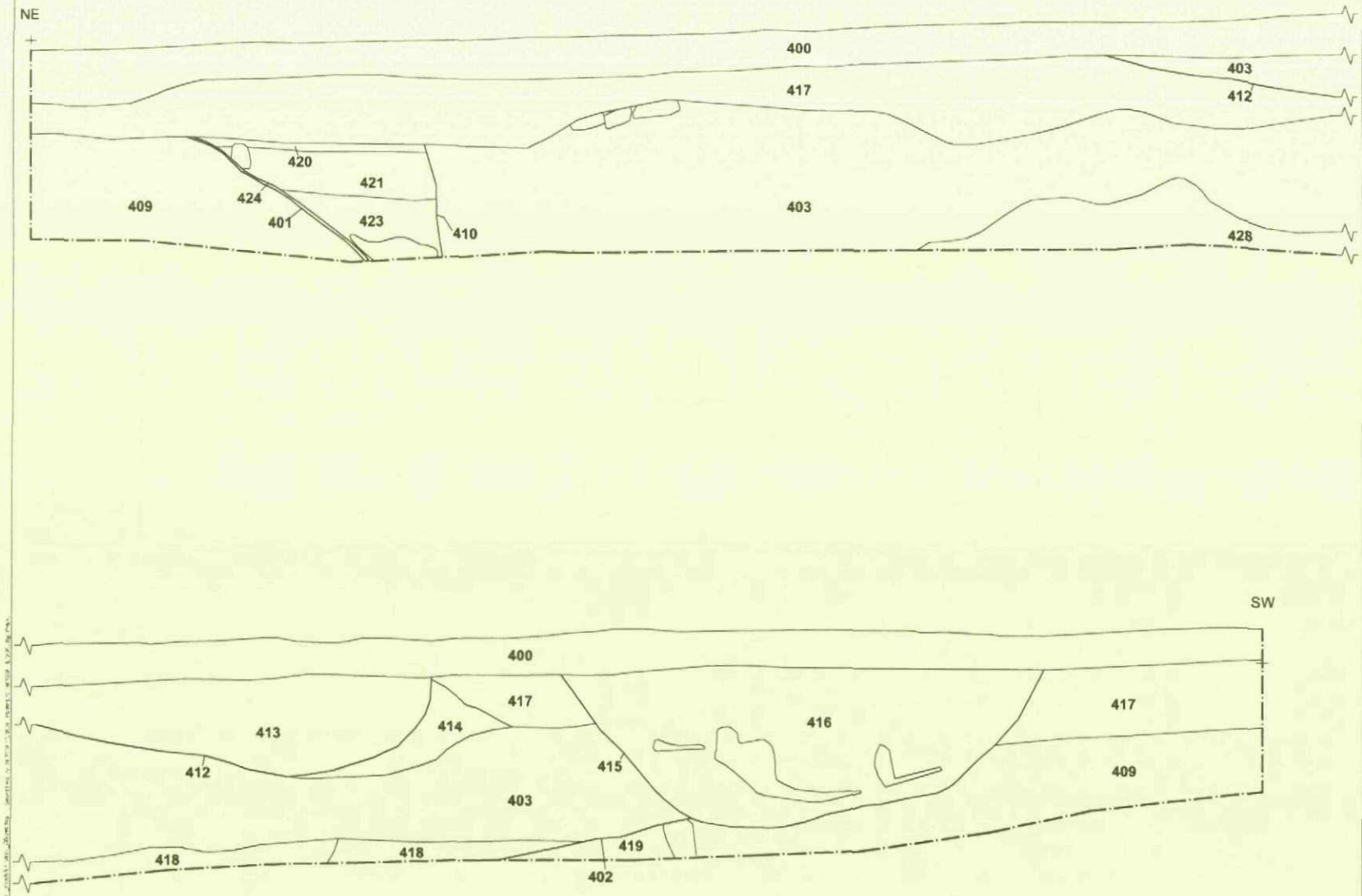
- Stone wall
- Stone other
- Concrete
- Small find
- Environmental sample

ARCUS

Project:
New Lodge, Barnsley

Title
Trench 4 plans and section

Scale	Date
Plan @ 1:50 Section @ 1:20	April 2009
NGR SE 3445 0927	Drawn CS
Project No. **1267b**	Ill. No. **6**



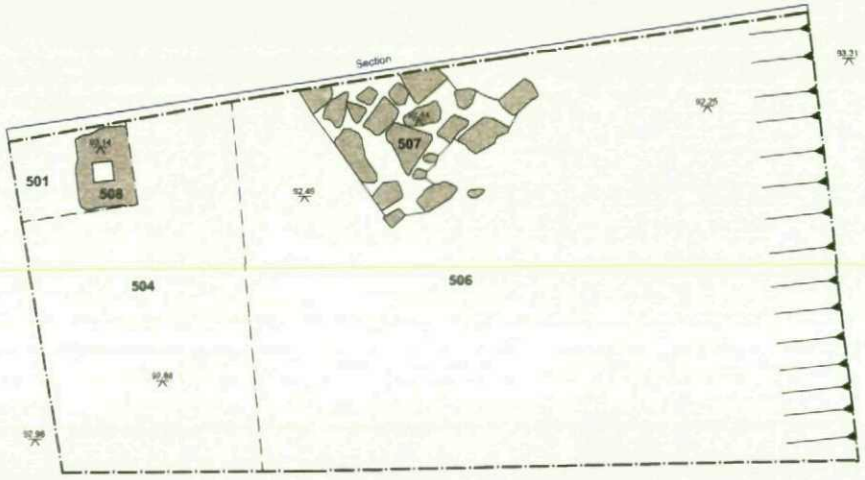
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ARCUS

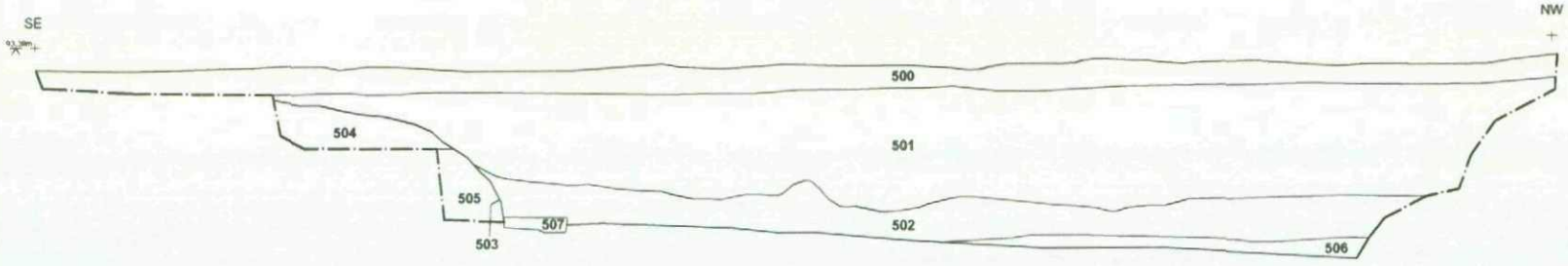
Project:
New Lodge, Barnsley

Title
Trench 4: Section 4a

Scale	Date
Section @ 1:20	April 2009
NGR: SE 3445 0927	Drawn: CS
Project No.: 1267b	Ill. No.: 7



Plan of Trench 5



Section within Trench 5

N

0 Plan Scalebar 2.5m

0 Section Scalebar 1m

Key: Building Materials

- Stone wall
- Stone other
- Concrete
- △ Small find
- ◇ Environmental sample

ARCUS

Project:
New Lodge, Barnsley

Title
Trench 5 plan and section

Scale	Date
Plan @ 1:50 Section @ 1:25	April 2009
NGR	Drawn
SE 3445 0927	CS
Project No.	Ill. No.
1267b	**8**



0 20m

Key

- ARCUS evaluation trench
- Area of no archaeological interest
- Historic road seen on 1891 OS map
- Historic Moat
- Island central to historic moat

Levels

Historic road: 92.51m OD
Ginnel : 92.25m OD

Moat - SW top: 92.57m OD
SW base: 91.37m OD
NE top: 92.80m OD
NE base: 92.05m OD

Central Isalnd: 92.44m OD

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ARCUS

N

Project:
New Lodge, Barnsley

Title
Levels and location of potential archaeological impact

Scale	Date
1:500	May 2009
NGR	Drawn
SE 3445 0927	CS
Project No.	Ill. No.
1267b	9

9 APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Archive Contents
Appendix 2	Animal Bone Assessment
Appendix 3	Ceramic Assessment
Appendix 4	Dendrochronological Assessment
Appendix 5	Environmental Assessment
Appendix 6	Glass Assessment
Appendix 7	Leather Assessment
Appendix 8	Metals and Slag Assessment
Appendix 9	List of Contexts

APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE CONTENTS

The artefacts and paper archive will be deposited with Weston Park Museum.

Summary:

Finds Archive:

Ceramics	Animal Bone	Metal objects	Glass	Clay Pipe	Industrial process residue	Slag	Leather	Shell	Wood	Building material	Misc	Environ-mental Samples
32	4	7	23	0	1	4	15	0	1	0	1	9

Paper Archive

Description	Number of sheets
Field drawings	13
Drawing register	1
Photographic register	6
Context sheets	78
Context register	5
Finds sheets	0
Finds register	0
Soil sample register	1
Soil sample sheets	9
Brick recording sheets	0
Grindstone recording sheets	0
Levels register	4
Trench record sheets	0
Copy report	1

Photographic Archive

Description	Number of pictures
Black & White contact sheets	107
Black & White negatives	107
Colour slides	108
Digital photographs (1 CD)	83

APPENDIX 2: ANIMAL BONE

by Linzi Harvey

Factual Data

A total of four fragments of animal bone were recovered from New Lodge, Barnsley (ARCUS 1267b). These items were from three stratified contexts and are described below in **Table 2.**

Methodology

The method used to record this assemblage follows a modified version of the Davies (1992) system. Under this system specific zones of each skeletal element are included as 'countable'. In mammals, these are: upper and lower teeth; mandibles with at least one tooth *in situ*; cranium; atlas; axis; scapula (glenoid cavity); distal humerus; distal radius; proximal ulna; carpal 3, distal metacarpal; pelvis; distal femur; distal tibia; astragalus; calcaneum; distal metatarsal; phalanges 1, 2 and 3.

The assemblage was macroscopically examined using published reference schemes (Schmid 1972). Bone fragments were identified to a broad species level where possible and notes were made regarding the condition (preservation) of the bones within each context and other features such as evidence of bone working (butchery) or pathology. No attempt was made to separate sheep and goat during the assessment, nor was any attempt made to age or sex the assemblage. Where species identification was not possible, bone fragments were assigned to 'Large', 'Medium' and 'Small' mammal groups. 'Large mammal' refers to horse/cow sized animals, 'medium mammal' refers to sheep/goat sized animals and 'small mammal' refers to rabbit/domestic cat sized animals.

Discussion

Provenance, range and variety of material

Animal bone fragments were recovered from topsoil deposits 300 and 400, as well as ditch fill 407. The condition of the faunal material in each context was moderate to poor, with all fragments slightly abraded. Two rib fragments from topsoil 400 exhibited butchery marks.

A single fragment was assessed as 'countable'. This was a distal humerus fragment, from a large mammal, possibly cow. The sample is too small to be diagnostic of specific activities on site.

Statement of Potential

The bone assemblage is small and has little potential to provide additional archaeological information. It is possible that the bone fragments presented here are associated with domestic waste rubbish disposal. The animal bone assemblage may be discarded prior to the deposition of the archive at the appropriate museum.

Storage and Conservation

The animal bone assemblage is in a stable condition.

Context	Context info.	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal
300	*Topsoil*	1		
400	Topsoil	2*		
407	Fill of ditch 401	1(1)		
	TOTAL	**4(1)**		

Number in brackets represents countable elements

** indicates one or more fragments with signs of butchery*

Table 2: Animal bone

APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC ASSESSMENT

By Dr C. Cumberpatch

The pottery assemblage from New Lodge, Athersley, Barnsley (ARCUS 1267b) was examined by the author on 28th April 2009. It consisted of 29 sherds of pottery weighing 258 grams and represented a maximum of 27 vessels. The data are summarised in Table 3.

Pottery was recovered from only three of the trenches on the site (3, 4 and 5) and the majority was of recent (mid-19th to early/mid 20th-century) date. The earliest group was from context 407 (Trench 4) which included utilitarian wares (Brown and Yellow Glazed wares) of later 18th- or 19th- century type and a possible sherd of Creamware (c.1740–c.1820). These sherds were accompanied by a piece of later Whiteware (mid 19th- to early 20th- century), suggesting that they were residual in a later context. Other contexts in Trench 4 produced tablewares and utilitarian stonewares of mid- to late 19th- or early 20th- century type. The base of a small vessel from context 400 bore a partially legible maker's mark on the underside suggesting a post-1937 date for its manufacture. The makers, most probably James Sadler and Sons of the Wellington and Central Potteries, Burslem, Staffordshire, were active from 1899 onwards.

The pottery from Trench 3 was no earlier than the mid-19th century and was probably somewhat later (later 19th to early 20th century) and the same appeared to be true of the small group from Trench 5.

There is nothing in the pottery assemblage to indicate activity on the site prior to the later 18th century and the majority of it is of much more recent date. The quantities are too small to indicate very much about the processes which led to the creation of the archaeological deposits from which it was derived but, although some sherds are crazed and discoloured, the degree of abrasion is generally slight and the date ranges within each context group except 407 are internally consistent.

It is recommended that the assemblage be retained in its entirety and stored in a publicly funded and accessible institution where it will be available to future researchers. The pottery appears to be dry and stable and requires no special environment for its long-term storage. It is currently unmarked.

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
300	Bone China	1	8	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	LC19th - C20th	
300	Stoneware	1	13	1	Rim	Jam jar	Widely spaced fluting ext	MC19th - EC20th	
318	Whiteware	1	30	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	MC19th - EC20th	Crazed and discoloured
318	Whiteware	1	3	1	Base	U/ID	U/Dec	MC19th - EC20th	
318	Whiteware	1	10	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	MC19th - EC20th	Collared rim
318	Whiteware	2	15	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19th - EC20th	
400	Fine Redware	1	47	1	Base	Mug/jar	Dark brown glazed int & ext	1937+	Maker's name on underside 'SADLE[PR] / MADE IN ENGLAND
400	Stoneware	1	33	1	PRim	Hollow ware	Green stoneware	MC19th - EC20th	Unusual form
403	Bone China	1	17	1	Profile	Saucer	Overglaze transfer printed floral border	C20th	
403	Bone China	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small section of a gold overglaze design ext	LC19th - C20th	
403	Bone China	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19th - C20th	
403	Whiteware	1	7	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	LC19th - C20th	Crazed and discoloured
404	Bone China	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19th - C20th	
404	Whiteware	1	23	1	Rim	Lid	Relief moulded panels on top of lid	MC19th - EC20th	
405	Stoneware	1	89	1	BS	Bottle/flagon	Green stoneware	C19th - EC20th	
405	Whiteware	1	12	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	LC19th - C20th	
407	PCreamware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	Flatware	LC18th - EC19th	Crazed and discoloured
407	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	LC18th - C19th	
407	Brown Glazed Fineware	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown mottled glaze int & ext	C18th - C19th	Fine red body
407	Cane Coloured ware	1	172	1	Profile	Pie dish	Low relief moulded design on rim	MC19th - EC20th	
407	Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	MC19th - EC20th	
407	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	111	1	BS	Pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze	LC18th - C19th	
500	TP Whiteware	3	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small part of a blue printed floral design	LC19th - C20th	
500	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Blue printed floral design int	LC19th - C20th	
500	Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Plate	Thin gold line int	LC19th - C20th	
	Total	**29**	**658**	**27**					

Table 3. Pottery from New Lodge, Athersley, Barnsley

APPENDIX 4: DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

The wood sample recovered from context [406] was assessed and identified as belonging to the species *Tillia*, more commonly known as limewood or linden. This is a native species with several varieties which is not usually found in archaeological contexts. Unlike the more common species, there is no reference data in existence to ascribe a reliable date (Ian Tyers, *pers. comm.)*. No further work is recommended on this sample.

APPENDIX 5: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

By Ellen Simmons

Sampling and recovery

Four samples from the organic rich basal fills of a 'moated feature' and one sample from the remains of a possible burnt tree were provided for assessment from excavations at New Lodge, Barnsley (ARCUS 1267b). The aim of this assessment was firstly to determine the type and state of preservation of waterlogged and charred plant material in these samples and secondly the suitability of this material as evidence for the environment in the vicinity of the feature, the nature of the feature itself, or for human activity associated with it.

Sample 10 from a possible burnt tree (312) was processed using a water separation machine. The flots were collected in sieves of 1mm and 300µm mesh, and the remaining heavy residue retained in a 1mm mesh. The flots and heavy residue were dried and the heavy residue sorted by eye for organic remains and artefacts.

A random sub-sample of one litre volume was processed from each of the four 'moated feature' samples for the recovery of waterlogged plant material using the wet sieving method, whereby soil is gently washed through a stack of sieves. Material was collected in sieves of 1mm, 500 µm and 300 µm mesh and stored in distilled water in airtight glass jars. The remaining soil from each of the samples was retained for possible extraction of Coleopteran or other further analyses.

Material represented

Preservation of waterlogged plant material in the four samples from the fill of the 'moated feature' was generally good. The greatest diversity and density of waterlogged material was present in the lower most fills, represented by samples 3 (405) and 6 (407). These both contained substantial amounts of large leaf fragments, stem fragments, rootlets and other plant tissues along with round-wood twigs, thorns and other wood fragments. Also present in these two basal fill samples were relatively abundant wild plant seeds.

A similar range of material, with the exception of the large leaf fragments, was present in the slightly higher fills of the 'moated feature', represented by samples 1 (403) and 2 (404), but in lower densities than that in sample 3 and 6. Wood charcoal was also present in samples 1 and 2 but not in samples 3 and 6.

Coleopteran remains were relatively abundant in all four of the 'moated feature' samples, with fly puparia also present in sample 3 and water flea egg cases abundant in sample 6.

Sample 10 (312), which was collected from what was interpreted as the *in situ* remains of a burnt tree, was found to contain abundant fragments of wood charcoal. More than 100 of the wood charcoal fragments were between 2 and 4mm and more than 30 were larger than 4mm in size.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The organic rich fills of the 'moated feature' considered in this assessment were found to contain substantial amounts of plant remains well-preserved by waterlogging and included twigs, thorns, large leaf fragments, rootlets, stems, other plant tissues and wild plant seeds. It is likely that this material represents vegetation

that was growing in the near vicinity of the feature.

It was found that there was less density and, to some extent diversity, of waterlogged plant remains in samples 1 and 2 in comparison to samples 3 and 6. Samples 3 and 6 were dominated by numerous large leaf fragments and twigs while in sample 1 and 2, large leaf fragments of the type in sample 3 and 6 were absent and wood fragments were a lot less abundant. Samples 1 and 2 also contained relatively numerous small charcoal fragments whereas samples 3 and 6 contained virtually no charcoal fragments.

The variations between the waterlogged plant material in the fills of the moated feature may, to some extent be affected by variations in preservational conditions, although material that was present in all four samples did exhibit good preservation. This evidence would therefore seem to suggest that there was less scrub or tree type vegetation in the vicinity of the 'moated feature' by the time the material in samples 1 and 2 was accumulating and that human activity involving burning had increased during this period. Water flea egg cases, which were relatively numerous in sample 6 from the base of the 'moated feature' indicates the presence of stagnant water in the feature at the time context (407) was accumulating.

Full identification and analysis of the waterlogged plant material in samples 1 (403), 2 (404) 3 (405) and 6 (407) would be recommended. This analysis would be expected to provide more detailed information concerning nature of the environment in the vicinity of the feature, how this changed over time and how this may relate to human activity.

Coleopteran remains were also relatively abundant and analysis of these would be expected to provide complementary evidence to that of the waterlogged plant material.

Full identification and analysis of the wood charcoal fragments in sample 10 (313) would also be recommended in order to confirm the interpretation that this material represents a burnt tree and if so, the species of tree or trees concerned. This material would also be suitable for use in potential radiocarbon dating as many fragments of round wood were present.

Table 4: Preliminary assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal

Sample number	10
Context number	312
Sample volume (litres)	7
Context type	Poss burnt tree in situ
Wood charcoal (- = 1 or 2 items, + = < 10 items, ++ = > 10 items, +++ = > 30 items, ++++ = > 100 items)	
> 4 mm	+++
2 – 4 mm	++++
< 2 mm	++++
Vitrified	
Recommendations & potential	
Further analysis of charred plant material (√ / X)	X
Further analysis of wood charcoal (√ / X)	√
Dating of charred material possible (√ / X)	√
Retain flots for future analysis (√ / X)	√

Table 5: Preliminary assessment of waterlogged plant remains

Sample number	1			2			3		
Context number	403			404			405		
Sample volume (litres)	1			1			1		
Context type	Fill of 'moated feature'			Fill of 'moated feature'			Fill of 'moated feature'		
Sample fraction	>1mm	>500µm	>300µm	>1mm	>500µm	>300µm	>1mm	>500µm	>300µm
Non seed material*									
Round wood	+			+			+++	++++	++++
Other wood fragments	+	++++		-	++		+++	+++	
Thorns	+			-			++		
Charcoal	++	++++	++++	+++	++++	++++			+++
Rootlets	++	++++	++++	++	++++	++++	+++	++++	++++
Stem fragments	+			++			+++	++++	
Leaf fragments	-			-			++++	++++	
Other plant tissues	+	+++	++++	+	++		+++	++++	+++
Seeds / Fruits / Chaff*									
Wild / weed plant seeds	++	+++		+	++		+	++	
Insect material*									
Coleoptera		++	+++		++	++	++	+++	++++
Arthropod egg capsule									+++
Water flea egg capsule									
Fly puparia								++	
Recommendations and potential									
Further analysis of waterlogged plant material.	∫			∫			∫		
Further analysis of waterlogged wood/charcoal.	X			X			∫		
Further analysis of Coleopteran remains (Yes √, No X)	∫			∫			∫		
Material to be retained (Yes √, No X)	∫			∫			∫		

***Key** - = 1 or 2 items, + = < 10 items, ++ = > 10 items, +++ = > 30 items, ++++ = > 100

Table 5: Preliminary assessment of waterlogged plant remains

Sample number	6		
Context number	407		
Sample volume (litres)	1		
Context type	Fill of 'moated feature'		
Sample fraction	>1mm	>500µm	>300µm
Non seed material*			
Round wood	+++	++++	++++
Other wood fragments	+++	++++	
Thorns		++	
Charcoal			
Rootlets	++	++++	++++
Stem fragments	+++	++++	
Leaf fragments	++++	++++	
Other plant tissues	+++	++++	++++
Seeds / Fruits / Chaff*			
Wild / weed plant seeds	++	+++	
Insect material*			
Coleoptera		+++	++++
Arthropod egg capsule			
Water flea egg capsule		+	++++
Fly puparia			
Recommendations and potential			
Further analysis of waterlogged plant material.	✓		
Further analysis of waterlogged wood/charcoal.	✓		
Further analysis of Coleopteran remains (Yes √, No X)	✓		
Material to be retained (Yes √, No X)	✓		

***Key** - = 1 or 2 items, + = < 10 items, ++ = > 10 items, +++ = > 30 items, ++++ = > 100

APPENDIX 6: GLASS

by Linzi Harvey

Factual Data

Quantity of material

A total of 23 fragments of glass were recovered from New Lodge, Barnsley (ARCUS 1267b). These items were from seven stratified contexts and are described below in **Table 6**.

Methodology

All glass fragments were individually examined. The glass was counted, weighed and sorted into container (bottles, jars etc) or non-container glass (including window, decorative and 'miscellaneous' fragments). The Society for Historical Archaeology website (SHA 2008) was used to identify and sort the 19th- and 20th- century material. A minimum vessel count (MNI) was determined using the SHA guidelines and typology for bottle finishes (Jones 1986). This allowed a minimum vessel count to be identified, based on the number of neck finishes or near complete bottles present.

Discussion

Provenance, range and variety of material

A total of 23 glass fragments were recovered from New Lodge. All 23 (100%) of these fragments were from containers such as bottles or jars. The assemblage weighed approximately 1.1kg in total. Glass was recovered from topsoil deposits 300 and 500, silty deposit 318, moat re-cut fill deposits 403, 404 and 405 and the fill of a ditch, 407.

Container glass

A minimum number of six vessels were identified on the basis of finish type. Finish types included one bead (SHA type 3), two prescription (SHA type 9), one external thread (SHA type 16) and one champagne (SHA type 18). One clear machine-made 'jar' finish was also observed.

Four medicinal containers were identified, three of which were small medicinal phials. Whilst the phials from fills 403 and 405 were clearly machine made and 20th century in date, the complete phial from fill 407 appears to be hand finished and 19th century in date. This provides a *terminus post quem* of the 19th century for ditch 401.

A single comestible container was recovered, from fill 404. This was a clear machine made jar which would have contained some kind of food product, dating to the 20th century.

A single beverage container was recovered, from topsoil 500. This was the top of a turn-moulded wine or beer bottle, probably dating to the late 19th century.

Statement of potential

Due to the small quantity of material recovered and the modern nature of the majority of material recovered, no further work is recommended. The assemblage should be retained for deposition at the appropriate museum.

Storage and conservation

The glass assemblage is in a stable condition and requires no further conservation.

Table 6 – Container glass

			Containers						Complete bottle dimensions							
Context	Weight (g)	# Fragments	# complete/nr complete	# base fragments	# body fragments	# neck	Finish	Etching, embossing, labels	Height (mm)	Width/circumference of base (mm)	Date	Colour	Shape	Function (e.g. wine, beer or medicinal)	Notes	MNI
300	12	3			3						19-20	Clear		Beverage	Clear body sherds.	*
318	168	9		1	8			"34 8... / A 215" on base			19-20	Clear	Round	Beverage	Partial round base.	*
403	18	2		1	1						19-20	Various		Various	1 AG medicine base fragment; 1 clear body.	*
403	50	1	1				Bead	37 on base	105	20	19-20	Clear	Round	Medicine	Machine made phial.	1*
404	52	2			2			One with '...P..', one with '...T...'			19-20	Clear				*
404	248	1	1				Jar	R 441 7 / U G 6' with central MF logo on base.	105	70	20	Clear	Round	Comestible	Jar.	1*
405	474	1		1				8 / L' on base		75	19-20	Green	Round	Beverage	Wine/beer base type.	*
405	42	1	1				Ext thread		100	21	20	Clear	Round	Medicine	Screw threaded phial.	1*
407	2	1				1	Prescription				19P	AG		Medicine	Applied finish, medicine bottle type.	1*
407	64	1	1				Prescription		130	22	19-20	Black	Round	Medicine	Phial, indented base with pontil type protrusion.	1*
500	56	1				1	Champagne				19P	Green		Beverage	Turn moulded, applied lip. Wine or beer.	1*
TOTALS	**1186**	**23**	**4**	**3**	**14**	**2**										**6**

APPENDIX 7: LEATHER

By Quita Mould

Methodology

The assessment has been made following examination of the material on 26/05/2009. The leather objects were identified and diagnostic pieces dated. The information gathered has been correlated with the available site information and context details provided in ARCUS Report 1267b2(1). A basic record of the material is provided at the end of this assessment.

Leather species were identified by hair follicle pattern using low powered magnification. The term bovine has been used when mature cattle hide could not easily be distinguished from immature calfskin. Shoe bottoms are assumed to be of cattle hide unless stated otherwise.

All measurements are in millimetres (mm). No allowance has been made for shrinkage. Shoe sizing has been calculated according to the modern English Shoe-Size scale.

Summary

Leather was recovered from Trench 4, coming from three contexts [404, 405 and 407], relating to the primary fill [407] of the large NE-SW ditch [401] part of the moated feature, and later fills [404, 405] of the re-cut of the ditch. The pottery recovered from these three contexts has been spot dated to the mid-19th to mid-20th century (Cumberpatch in ARCUS Report 1267b2(1)) and the leather agrees with this dating. The leather recovered comprises the remains of four shoes, three of adult size and one for a child, a glove, and the remains of an unidentified object of thick leather. All appear to be the result of refuse disposal, with the exception of the glove which is perhaps more likely to be the result of casual loss. Insufficient of the shoe uppers were preserved to allow their shoe styles to be recognised, because of this the footwear can only be broadly dated. The leather shoes were of the same welted construction and are outdoor wear; the fourth shoe was rubber-soled with cemented construction.

Quantity of material

The quantity of leather from each context is given in the table below. The number, style and construction of the shoes present are given, rather than the individual components of each.

Table 7: Leather from New Lodge

Context	Shoe construction	Other items
404	Rubber-soled shoe, adult size.	Calfskin glove
405	Welted shoe bottom with 1/2in heel, adult size.	
407	Welted shoe bottom, child size. Welted shoe, adult size.	Three panels of cattle hide from an unidentified object.

Date of the material

The leather footwear dates to the 19th century. The welted shoe construction, square toes, low heel height and what little remains of the upper styles represented suggest a date in the middle of the century. The use of 'lefts and rights' was universal for male footwear by the 1830s and square toes predominated from that time until the 1880s. The rubber-soled shoe is likely to date to the 20th century, though rubber-soled shoes were worn from the later 19th century onward and cemented construction was known at this time. I am unable to independently date the glove but it is comparable in style and shape with 20th-century examples.

Provenance

The moated feature

The bottom unit of a child's shoe and the insole and fragment of upper from a shoe of adult size were found in the primary fill [407] of the large NE-SW ditch [401] forming part of the moated feature. The shoe parts suggest a date in the middle of the 19th century. The remains of three panels from an unidentified object made of thick cattle hide came from the same context [407]. What remains represents a small part of what was originally a relatively large object. It appears to have been heavily worn before being discarded. Identification of the original object is unlikely, however, it is not from a domestic item, bucket, nor an item of light saddlery

Re-cut of the moated feature

A complete shoe bottom of adult size with a worn, D-shaped ½ inch stacked leather heel came from tertiary fill [405] of the re-cut ditch. Pottery in the same context dated to the late 19th-early 20th century. It is of the same general type as the shoes from the primary fill, see above. The sole shape and low heel suggests it dates to the middle of the 19th century also, or possibly slightly earlier.

The sole and small areas of the upper of a rubber-soled shoe and a left-hand glove of boarded calfskin came from fill [404] of the re-cut ditch lying directly above [405]. The trade mark for the rubber soled 'plimsoll' was registered in 1885, though the name had been suggested a decade earlier (Swann 1982, 42). The rubber shoe appears to be of cemented construction (the parts stuck together), which together with the shape of the sole, suggests a date in the 20th century.

Condition, storage and conservation

The material is washed and wet. It is currently packed in single self-sealing polythene bags, these individual bags are within a large self-sealing polythene bag. The leather should be keep cool and light should be excluded.

The leather cannot be stored wet indefinitely. Without conservation the leather will deteriorate and is potentially hazardous to health being liable to fungal and bacterial infection. The eventual repository of the leather should be consulted regarding their discard and retention policy for wet organic material. It is usual for this to follow that recommended in the SMA Guidelines and unlikely that they will accept wet leather. The best course of action may be to air-dry the leather under controlled conditions. Air-drying will allow the material to be safely stored. I will be happy to discuss this further with you and curatorial and conservation staff of the receiving museum.

Statement of Potential

The footwear can provide independent dating evidence to corroborate that provided by the ceramic, numismatic and other evidence. The assemblage also provides direct evidence of the former owners. The footwear indicates the presence of adults and a child. The relatively limited extent of wear suggests they were not from the very poorest stratum of society. The rubber-soled shoe indicates the owner had both the time and money to indulge in leisure activities, while the leather glove also suggests 'middle class' ownership.

Work required

A basic record of all the leather has been made and is appended to this document. At this stage little further work is considered necessary. It might be possible to further refine the proposed dating but this is not considered to be cost-effective at present. Similarly further study might allow a better understanding of the unidentified object from context 407. Following updating of the project design, should further work be considered useful, methodology and costings will be provided once the format of the final publication strategy is agreed.

Recommendations

- It would be useful for photographs to be made of the leather in case air-drying proves unsuccessful or the material is discarded.
- I suggest that the three panels of the unidentified object from context 407 be drawn and photographed (front and back views) to allow for their possible identification in the future.

The leather from New Lodge Athersley, Barnsley

Context 404: fill of the re-cut of ditch [401] (directly above fill 405)

1, Rubber shoe of cemented construction, left foot, adult size.

Bottom: complete bottom comprising sole and insole with oval toe, natural tread, medium waist and seat of synthetic material thought to be rubber. Sole has an integral moulded, low, 'heel' at the seat and a textured tread of raised diaper (lozenge) pattern, with a circular stamp at the waist with a stamped horizontal mark above, both illegible.

Upper: remains of the upper preserved to just above lasting margin height around the bottom unit, missing at the toe and outer tread areas, it also appears to be of a synthetic material 0.65mm thick. The remains of lapped side seams are present with imitation stitching but they are stuck together and not sewn. A very low heel stiffener is present at centre back 25mm high.

The insole and the inside of the remaining upper have an impressed design either imitating textile or deriving from a textile shoe lining and insock that have rotted and are no longer preserved. Upper and bottom are black in colour.

Insole length 268mm, width toe 42mm, tread 88mm, waist 50mm, seat 56mm

Estimates shoe size Adult 7(41)

2, Leather glove, left hand, adult size

Left hand glove cut in one piece with hole for thumb piece. Single double fourchette (V-shaped gusset between the fingers) present, other fourchettes and thumb piece missing. Machine stitched with a single closed seam, stitch length 2mm, with a hem along the wrist edge. Three radiating points (decorative lines of stitching) on the back of the hand each with a double line of stitch producing three lines of stitching on each.

Leather brown calfskin 0.95mm thick. Probably of female or small male size.

Length (wrist to top of second finger) 225mm, wrist width (folded) 118mm.

Context 405: silty tertiary fill of the re-cut of ditch [401] (immediately below 404)

1, Leather shoe bottom, welted construction, right foot, adult size

Bottom: complete bottom made virtually straight, only slight indication of shape and the wear present indicates it was worn on the right foot. Insole with oval/square toe, long narrow tread, medium waist and seat. Raised rib seam around the forepart on the lower (flesh) side changing to an edge/flesh seam around the seat. Holes across the waist from attaching the sole. Two-part sole with grain/flesh seam joining the separate tread and seat across the upper waist, row of small iron nails also present. An incised line marks the position of the heel. Low, D-shaped, stacked leather heel with iron nails around the edge. The heel comprises a top piece, two lifts and a jump, together measuring 12mm (1/2 in) high. Heel is worn down at the outer edge but the tread is not heavily worn.

Insole length 245mm, width toe 38mm, tread 67mm, waist 40mm, seat 48mm.

Estimated shoe size Adult 4(37).

Context 407 primary fill of the large NE-SW ditch cut [401]

1, Leather shoe bottom, welted construction, right foot, child size.

Bottom: bottom made straight or almost straight, the wear suggesting it had been worn on the right foot. Insole with toe area missing so shape uncertain, sides of the forepart worn but of natural tread shape, medium waist and seat. Raised rib seam running around the lower (flesh) side of the forepart changing to an edge/flesh seam around the seat. Upper waist and seat area of sole remaining, the tread area worn away. The waist and seat are relatively wide, part of a jump is present nailed between the insole and sole at the left edge of the seat. The sole has grain/flesh stitching and small iron nails around the edge of the seat.

Insole surviving length 140+mm, width tread 54mm, waist 33mm, seat 40mm.

Estimated shoe size no smaller than a child 5(22)

2, Leather shoe, welted construction, right foot, adult size

Bottom: complete insole with long square toe, natural/medium tread, medium/wide waist and seat. Worn at the edge of the seat. Raised rib seam running around the lower (flesh) side of the forepart changing to edge/flesh seam around the seat. Holes from nailing to attach a two-part sole present.

Upper: Pleft side of shoe upper with lasting margin and remains of a sloping, lapped front seam and a stitched top edge. The back part is worn/torn away but appears to have been of one-piece with no back seam. It survives to a height of 96mm. There is stitching from what might be an internal lining present. The upper may possibly come from a boot of balmoral style. The upper leather is cattle hide 2.78mm thick, black in colour.

Insole length 265mm,width toe 53mm, tread 87mm, waist 51mm, seat 60mm.

3, Leather remains of three associated panels from an unidentified object.

a) Rectangular panel folded vertically with grain side inward. The panel has roughly parallel sides, a straight cut end with stitching and a curved end that is heavily worn. The two long sides have widely-spaced whip stitched seams, one side is folded inward (grain to grain) and has a scalloped edge, the other is flat and not scalloped. A line of large, apparently paired, stitch holes runs vertically along the fold. It appears to be a thick reinforcing binding. Leather cattle hide 2.76mm thick. Length 350mm, max width 94mm, width folded 70mm.

b) Seam from a heavy panel with a double line of large grain/flesh stitches that appear to be a side seam, the opposite edge and both ends are torn. A line of stitching, possibly a double line, runs at right angles to the seam at one end. There is a slight curve present toward the other end. Leather cattle hide 4.08mm thick. Length 450mm, max width 84mm.

c) Roughly rectangular piece with all edges broken/torn, moulded upward along one side. Heavy wear on the grain side along the other side suggests this may be a base. A line of widely spaced grain/flesh stitch holes runs roughly along the unmoulded edge with stitching at right angles to it at one end that appear to correspond to those on panel b. Leather cattle hide 3.23mm thick. Length 374mm, max width 100mm.

APPENDIX 8: METAL AND SLAG

by Linzi Harvey

Factual Data

Quantity of material

A total of 13 fragments of ferrous metal, non-ferrous metal and slag were recovered from New Lodge, Barnsley (ARCUS 1267b). These items were from six stratified contexts.

Methodology

All objects were individually examined for the purpose of this assessment. Information regarding the material type, dimensions and any other relevant data were catalogued accordingly (see **Table 8**).

Discussion

Provenance, range and variety of material

Items were recovered from a variety of contexts, including topsoils 300, 400 and 500, moat re-cut fill 403, ditch fill 407 and silt deposit 318. The metal objects recovered include modern looking fittings such as the painted bracket or hook from fill 403 and a large wooden handled spoon from 407. Flat lead lattice fragments were recovered from topsoil 500 and may have formed part of a ventilation grille or similar.

The majority of the slag recovered was blast furnace slag, the by product of blast furnace iron production. This material is occasionally used as hard core or levelling material and its appearance in topsoil deposits is not unusual. The fragment of fired clay from 407 may be a fragment of hearth or furnace lining. The small amount of this material recovered from New Lodge should not be taken as evidence of industrial practises on site.

Statement of Potential

There is little further archaeological information to be gleaned from this assemblage and no further work is recommended. The majority of the assemblage may be discarded prior to the deposition of the archive at the appropriate museum.

Storage and Conservation

All fragments are in a stable condition and require no further conservation.

Table 8: Metal and slag

Material type	Context	Context information	Quantity	Date range	Description and measurements
Metal (Fe)	400	Topsoil	1	-	Heavy ferrous pin or bolt, corroded. 220mm long, round head 40mm in diameter.
Metal (Fe)	403	Fill of moat re-cut	2	19/20 C	Ferrous bracket or hook with black gloss paint adhering; 200mm 'L' sectioned length of cast iron, possibly strut or similar.
Metal (Fe)	403	Fill of moat re-cut	1	19/20 C	3" (80mm) ferrous nail, headless.
Metal (Fe)	407	Fill of ditch 401	1	-	Large spoon, hafted onto wooden handle. *
Metal (Fe)	407	Fill of ditch 401	1	-	Slightly curved ferrous fragment, possibly from pipe.
Metal (Non-fe)	500	Topsoil	2	-	Two parts of a flat lead grille or lattice, possibly ventilation grille or similar.*
Misc	407	Fill of ditch 401	1	-	Small lump of fired clay, with some areas vitrified. Irregular shape, although slightly concave on one side. Possible furnace or hearth lining?
Slag	300	Topsoil	1	19/20 C	Small green, glassy looking fragment of blast furnace slag.
Slag	318	Sandy silt deposit	1	19/20 C	Small green, glassy looking fragment of blast furnace slag.
Slag	400	Topsoil	1	19/20 C	Small green, glassy looking fragment of blast furnace slag.
Slag	407	Fill of ditch 401	1	-	Small red coloured fragment; aerated with possible fuel inclusions. Undiagnostic.
Total			**13**		

* indicates item to retain

APPENDIX 9: LIST OF CONTEXTS

Site sub-	Context	Context type	Description
Trench 1	1001	Deposit	Deposit
Trench 1	1002	Deposit	Deposit
Trench 1	1003	Deposit	Deposit
Trench 1	1004	Deposit	Deposit
Trench 2	2001	Deposit	Topsoil, prob from demo backfill
Trench 2	2002	Deposit	Subsoil, v. Similar to [2004]
Trench 2	2003	Deposit	Rubble may be demo backfill/levelling
Trench 2	2004	Deposit	Prob levelling silt/sand
Trench 2	2005	Deposit	Fill of [2012]
Trench 2	2006	Deposit	Probable fill of [2012] with [2005]
Trench 2	2007	Deposit	part of fill of [2009]
Trench 2	2008	Structure	Prob concrete foundation for wall
Trench 2	2009	Cut	Cut into [2010] for [2008]
Trench 2	2010	Deposit	Compact hard clay+SS natural
Trench 2	2011	Structure	Plastic pipe, gas?
Trench 2	2012	Cut	Large cut, prob demo
Trench 2	2013	Deposit	Natural clay under [2010]
Trench 3	300	Deposit	Topsoil
Trench 3	301	Deposit	Post demolition/construction bedding layer/yard
Trench 3	302	Deposit	levelling/made ground
Trench 3	303	Deposit	Buried 1960's soil
Trench 3	304	Deposit	Mixed rubble deposit
Trench 3	305	Deposit	Re-deposited "moat" fill
Trench 3	306	Deposit	Similar to [305] higher clay content
Trench 3	307	Cut	Cut truncating [308]
Trench 3	308	Deposit	Truncated remains of shallow ditch
Trench 3	309	Cut	Cut for [308]
Trench 3	310	Deposit	Early made ground
Trench 3	311	Cut	Demolition cut
Trench 3	312	Deposit	Tree bowl burnt in situ, truncated by [311]
Trench 3	313	Structure	Edge of kerb for trackway
Trench 3	314	Structure	NW side wall of ginnel
Trench 3	315	Structure	SE side wall of ginnel
Trench 3	316	Deposit	Mid brown soil between [314],[315]
Trench 3	317	Deposit	Levelling tip lens of brick frags/shale
Trench 3	318	Deposit	Silty sand overlies burnt material
Trench 3	319	Deposit	Natural
Trench 3	320	Cut	Posthole'
Trench 3	321	Fill	Fill of [320]
Trench 3	322	Deposit	Burnt clay SE end of trench
Trench 3	323	Deposit	Hard black deposit within [322]
Trench 3	324	Structure	Linear arrangement of cobbles
Trench 3	325	Deposit	Remains of initial landscaping
Trench 3	326	Deposit	tarmac/slag adjacent to [313]
Trench 4	400	Deposit	sand silt, topsoil
Trench 4	401	Cut	Large NE-SW ditch
Trench 4	402	Cut	Cut for 'ditch' feature
Trench 4	403	Deposit	top fill of re-cut [410]
Trench 4	404	Deposit	Fill of re-cut
Trench 4	405	Deposit	Silty tertiary fill of ditch cut

Site sub-	Context	Context type	Description
Trench 4	406	Deposit	Silt clay ditch fill
Trench 4	407	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch cut [401]
Trench 4	408	Deposit	Silty secondary fill of ditch cut
Trench 4	409	Deposit	Natural clay
Trench 4	410	Cut	Likely 19thC re-cut of "moat"
Trench 4	411	VOID	VOID
Trench 4	412	Cut	Part of modern ground works
Trench 4	413	Deposit	gritty sand fill of cut [412]
Trench 4	414	Deposit	Clay fill of modern cut [412]
Trench 4	415	Cut	Probable 20thC groundworks
Trench 4	416	Deposit	Backfil of modern cut [415]
Trench 4	417	Deposit	Made ground forming make-up below [400]
Trench 4	418	Deposit	Possible fill of [402], may be = [404]
Trench 4	419	Deposit	Firm clay, possible natural
Trench 4	420	Deposit	Top surviving fill of [401]
Trench 4	421	Deposit	Fill of [401] truncated by [410]
Trench 4	422	VOID	
Trench 4	423	Deposit	Fill of [401] truncated by [410]
Trench 4	424	VOID	
Trench 4	425	Deposit	Fill of [401] truncated by [410]
Trench 4	426	Deposit	Fill of [401]?
Trench 4	427	Deposit	Fill of cut [401], truncated by [410]
Trench 5	500	Deposit	Topsoil
Trench 5	501	Deposit	Made ground
Trench 5	502	Deposit	Builders sand levelling layer
Trench 5	503	Cut	Cut, prob. associated with 20thC ground works
Trench 5	504	Deposit	Possible buried soil
Trench 5	505	Deposit	Possible buried sub-soil
Trench 5	506	Deposit	Natural clay
Trench 5	507	Structure	SS floor surface
Trench 5	508	Structure	Possible drain cover or post support